FROM DAY TO DAY

THERE will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Bubbling Well Chapel this morning at 10.30.

MADAME Chiang Kai-shek has contributed $1,000 toward the relief of destitute children in the famine-stricken districts in Szechuen. The sum is now in the hands of the Child Relief Committee in Chengtu.

MISS Pai Yu-hsuan, popularly known as China's Mae West, arrived in Peiping from Tientsin on Tuesday, according to the "Shun Pao," which says that Miss Pai is awaiting the sanction of the local authorities for her appearance on the Peiping stage.

MR. A. Fuerst, of the circulation department of the Cincinnati "Times and Star," passed through Shanghai yesterday in the President Monroe on a holiday trip round the world. Mr. Fuerst proceeds to Europe by way of Hongkong, Manila, Bombay, and Port Said.

JOINT examinations for graduating students in Peiping were concluded on Tuesday. Only 2 per cent. of the total number of students were absent from the tests which passed off without any hitch, thanks partly to the strict police supervision maintained throughout the sittings.

THE April issue of "The 1820," the official publication of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, has been received. As usual, it contains a number of vastly interesting articles on South Africa and matters pertaining to settlers and their problems, as well as other information of a useful nature.

MR. Yang Chao-keng, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council who has been in Kuling conferring with General Sung Cheh-yuan during the past few days, returned to Tientsin on Tuesday. Mr. Yang will convey General Sung's instructions to General Chang Tzu-chung, the Mayor of Tientsin, and General Chang Yung-jung.

PRESIDENT Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines was host at dinner on June 28 in honour of Mr. Frank Murphy, Governor of Michigan and former American High Commissioner for the Philippines. The dinner was held at the Hotel Ambassador, New York, and was attended by members of the Philippine delegation which accompanied Sr. Quezon to this country, and their families.

INSCRIBED with the names of their owners, hundreds of paper dolls were thrown in the early hours of this morning into the Whangpoo River on their way to the land of spirits. Yesterday evening, the dolls were blessed by the priests of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, in the time-honoured purification ceremony. Thus purified and sent to the sea, the dolls are believed to be carrying away with them their owners' evil luck.

THE German Society for the Blind has celebrated its 25th anniversary. The work of the Society, which has 26 branches, may be divided into three different sections: Promotion of cures for the blind, employment and training, and medical care. The Society is responsible for over half the 33,000 German blind, and even those who are able to earn their living as craftsmen or musician are still cared for by the social welfare side of the Society.

THE list of eighty candidates elected here to take part in the forthcoming National People's Congress has been approved by the Head Office of the People's Congress Election Affairs. Among the candidates are Mr. Tu Yueh-sung, Mr. Hsu Chi-ching, Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. Y. M. Chien, Mr. Hu Si-yuan, Mr. Wang Peh-chi, Mr. Chen Chun-fu, Mr. King Ting-sung, Mr. T. L. Soong, Mr. Tung Ying-pei, Mr. Soo Lien-ping, Mr. Hsu Hsiao-chu, Mr. Tsai Hung-tien and Mr. C. C. Keng.

MR. Ryushu Kawabata, one of Japan's greatest painters, has declined to join the Imperial Academy of Arts, a recently formed body organized on totalitarian lines. The offer of membership was received by Mr. Kawabata immediately on his return from a month's tour of Manchoukuo, where he lectured on the future of painting in Manchoukuo before the Emperor. The Imperial Academy of Arts is the successor to the Imperial Art Academy, which was regarded by the Ministry of Education as a poor exponent of Japanese art. A number of leading painters and sculptors, who were at odds with the old body, refused to join the new organization.

THE Swedish National Union of Students will, this summer, from August 7 to September 5, organize its third holiday course for foreign students, as part of its work for international understanding. The main course will take place at the old university town of Upsala, with additional courses in Stockholm and Lund. By means of lectures, excursions and personal contact with Swedish students the foreign students will be given an opportunity to gain a comprehensive knowledge of Sweden and Swedish conditions. Lessons in the Swedish language will be arranged for both beginners and those with some knowledge of the language, without extra charge. Particulars can be obtained from "S.F.S.'s Holiday Course," Upsala, or from Swedish legations and consulates.

A SPECIAL programme has been arranged the Fourth Marines' Church Service next Sunday in the Cathay Theatre commemorating Independence Day. Judge Milton J. Helmick will deliver the address. Private Armand Bouchard will sing a baritone solo, "Hymn To America" by Gulesian. The band numbers include Prelude, "Red, White and Blue" by Rollinson and von Bloom's "Whispering Flowers" for the Offertory. The Regimental Band will play special military numbers, including the Overture "Northern Rhapsody" by Hosmer, and a Fantasia "The Return Of The Scouts" by Clement (featuring the Regimental Drum and Trumpet Corps.) The Guest Artist for the Concert is Mr. Sadao Iwai, Xylophonist, who will play "Washington Grays" by Grafulla, and Sousa's "U. S. Field Artillery." The programme concludes with band playing "Semper Fidelis" by Sousa and the American National Anthem.

THE Ching Ming, Chun Ho and the Shanghai City Bank were admitted as members of the Chinese Bankers' Association at a meeting held on Tuesday afternoon.

IN connection with the Reuter telegram published yesterday regarding the new Empire cheap air mail service to South Africa, the fee should be 1½d. for half an ounce not 3½d. as stated.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Tachiro, Commander of the Japanese forces in North China, has been ill with appendicitis, says a Chinese despatch from Tientsin. The General's case is understood to be serious.

THE First Special Citizens Federation has issued a notice to its branches, instructing them to notify their members to display the national flags on July 7, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Shanghai City Government.

THE popular American artistes, Messrs. Piastro (violin) and Schuster (cello), who played with the Municipal Orchestra yesterday evening at the Nanking Theatre, will also be soloists on Saturday night at Jessfield Park, at the opening outdoor concert of the orchestra.

FROM Tuesday, the telegraph office in Kuling has begun to handle news despatches. Hitherto the office was not able to handle news despatches owing to inadequate equipment. On the urgent representations from many newspapers and news agencies, however, the Ministry of Communications recently ordered additional apparatus to be installed to enable the opening of the new service.

THE Italian Consulate-General has received a wire from the Italian Consul in Manila stating that the Chinese Boy Scouts and the Russian and Italian children who left Shanghai on June 25 on board the Conte Rosso to go to the Italian camps of the Balilla Organizations reached Manila on the 29th and that all are in excellent health.

MR. Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China who returned on Tuesday to Shanghai from home leave, is expected to arrive in North China by July 15. Following his arrival in Peiping and Tientsin, Mr. Kawagoe is expected to call a conference of Japanese consular officials in various cities in North China to hear their reports and to convey to them his new instructions from the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

MR. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry who returned to Nanking from Shanghai on Tuesday attended the regular meeting of the Executive Yuen during which anti-speculative measures were adopted. Mr. Wu is leaving for Kuling to-day to report to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, on the results of his investigations into the recent upset in the Shanghai cotton yarn exchange.

SIR Shouson Chow, who arrived there last week, will spend his summer in Tsingtao. He has just retired from his post as Councillor in the Hongkong Government, but still remains as Adviser. Sir Chow was one of the first batch of 120 students to America in 1873, very few of whom are now living. He is also at present Adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek and the Canton Provincial Government. He is now seventy-seven years of age, but does not look it. This is his third trip to Tsingtao.

MR. T. V. Soong, a member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, flew to Kweilin, the Kwangsi provincial capital, on Tuesday morning, states a special despatch to the "Ta Kung Pao" from Hongkong. Mr. Soong, adds the report, was accompanied by General Li Tsung-jen, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangsi and the Messrs. Hwang Chung-yueh and Kan Chieh-hou.

PROSPERITY and an increase in population have earned for Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi, the status of a municipality. A municipal government for the city, it is reported, will be inaugurated on August 1. Mr. Kung Hsueh-shui, at present a member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, has already been appointed by the Executive Yuan to be the first Mayor. According to the same report, Mr. Kung has received a telegraphic summons from General Chiang Kai-shek, asking him to proceed to Kuling at once.

WHILE the Rakaia River, New Zealand, was in half flood, horses were being used with drags to remove shingle banked against the intake of an irrigation water-race. Making its way up the discoloured river, a shoal of salmon passed near the intake in such numbers that the horses became frightened by the fish striking their legs and were unmanageable. The driver found it impossible to continue the work, and had to take his horses to the bank until the shoal had passed. After the water was clear of the fish, the horses gave no more trouble.

QUARRELS that arose when dragon boats were racing in the second district in Punyu, Kwangtung, some days ago, have been perpetuated, and village is pitted against village, family against family in the minor "civil war" that has been since raging. Men have been shot down and clubbed to death, and, on June 13, a mob from the village of Namping, where the surname is Kwaan, stormed into Pakping village, where most people bear the surname of Chui, burning half of the houses, and murdering or badly wounding some 30 of the inhabitants. Pakping had been strictly neutral, but the people from Namping were sure it was harbouring the enemy. A committee from Pakping is in Canton to seek redress and protection against further disturbance of the peace. Some of the "enemy" were given shelter, but they were all women and children and very old men who, even under the rules of village warfare, should be treated as non-combatants. The villagers in the second district of Punyu have got so far out of hand that the soldiers have had to stand by and let them do as they please. Ten arrests have been made and a large quantity of unlicensed arms, including machine-guns, have been seized.

THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

Like a Series of Rocket Combustions Fired All Over The World: Press Union Conference Talk

The phenomenal progress of electrical science as adapted to the special needs of the press was described by Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, in an address delivered on May 26, on "Transmission of News" at the Annual Conference of the Empire Press Union in London.

After comparing conditions to-day with those of 1920, date of the second Imperial Press Conference, when "wireless for our purposes was still only emerging from the nursery," Sir Roderick observed "during no period in the history of journalism, indeed never in the history of humanity, have science and invention reached farther into the unknown with such dazzling and with such practical effect as during the last two decades."

Dealing first with local or internal news dissemination, says Reuter, Sir Roderick recalled that before the War the main vehicle of local news delivery in Fleet Street was still the messenger boy.

"The basic messenger boy service was assisted by a crude form of telegraph printer, incorporating some of the principles of the grandfather clock. This instrument could tick out 25 words or so a minute. But the high speed teleprinter of to-day is a totally different proposition, working at something between sixty and eighty or ninety words a minute, according to need, or, in the case of the tape printer, one hundred words a minute.

"Consequently the delivery of syndicated news from the agencies or press associations to the newspapers is continuous and, on occasion, almost instantaneous. While Hitler is making a speech in Berlin the newspapers in Fleet Street are simultaneously receiving a full agency report of the speech over their teleprinters."

Future Trends

Looking forward, Sir Roderick predicted the use of facsimile transmission by news agencies and press associations. It involves entirely different principles from those underlying the direct printer system, and the high speeds attained to-day by teleprinting may yet be made to look ridiculous. Facsimile transmission is not a process of sending messages letter by letter, but of scanning a piece of copy in such a way that the whole of the sheet put into the sending machine comes out at the other end after the manner of picture transmission or television.

So far, facsimile transmission is used only for pictures, drawings, advertisements, and so on, not for news messages, as certain parts of the process are still slower or more expensive than ordinary teleprinting when it comes to sending straight-forward text matter. Much inventive genius, however, is engaged in searching for simplifications and improvements which sooner or later may lead to whole messages, irrespective of length, being delivered to newspaper offices in a flash.

Sir Roderick concluded the first part of his address.

"To sum up, we find that the normal and accepted method of distributing news from any central assembling point such as an agency or press association is by teleprinter. This is the common practice to-day in all main news centres throughout the world, and, although there are several different types of teleprinter to choose from, all rest more or less upon the same fundamental principles."

Sir Roderick then turned to the larger question of news transmission from country to country.

Wireless and Cables

"Apart from the remarkable growth in the use of the ordinary telephone, with its complementary recording devices for newsgathering purposes, the development of wireless has been the main factor in revolutionizing news transmission methods in recent years. Wireless is very far from ousting the older cable system, but the new possibilities opened up by wireless, some real and some only imaginary, undoubtedly hastened more than anything else the reorganization of world communications, and to-day we have at our disposal facilities which were undreamt of a generation ago.

"Largely through the enterprise of the old Eastern Telegraph and its associated companies, the British Empire gained an early supremacy in international telegraphy which remained without serious challenge up to the War. Then wireless came into the commercial field, and with it many attempts to break down the British quasi-monopoly, attempts which are still continuing and which, so far as the carrying side of world news is concerned, threaten so to affect the British Commonwealth as to deserve the attention of the Empire Press Union. The growth of radio and the implications of this new factor in world affairs unfortunately are not as yet understood or appreciated in British Imperial circles."

Up to a point cables have tended to be stimulated by radio, both in the commercial and the scientific sense. It was the introduction of short-wave directional wireless—the so-called beam system—that brought matters to a climax.

Immense New Factor

"The development of short waves, with smaller power and higher speed, introduced an immense new factor. It altered the whole financial outlook of wireless, and seemed to point for the first time to direct and successful competition with the cables. This country, possessing both cables and wireless, could only lose by a fight which would inevitably weaken one system or the other. The rivalry therefore was wisely nipped in the bud by the formation of the great corporation now known as Cable and Wireless Limited. The beam services, originally developed on Marconi principles by the Post Office, were brought under the same control and made to serve what is perhaps their proper function as auxiliaries to the cables.

In the meantime cable science forged ahead. The invention of the regenerator increased the efficiency of long-distance cables by 30 per cent. Then came loaded cables. Loading is a method of increasing the inductance of a cable so that its carrying capacity is augmented by four or five hundred per cent. On top of that came multiplex working, the splitting up of a single cable into several different channels. The total result of all these advances was to increase the efficiency of the cable system beyond all comparison with what it was when the radio invasion began.

"It then became more evident than before that wireless could not destroy or displace the cable. Nor was it desirable that wireless should. The cable and the wireless each has its own particular sphere. For certain purposes, especially direct point-to-point communication, cables possess a great advantage over wireless, above all the supreme advantage of security.

Sorting Out

"The two systems are so sorting themselves out as to show that for the immediate future we shall probably have to recognize the superiority of the cable for high speed and continuous telegraphic communication between fixed points, and broadcasting to a large number of places at the same time, in particular the multiple distribution of news services. Wireless will also be indispensable for some time to come, as it is now, for very long distance telephone communications; but we may eventually see the use of the cable for extra-European and Inter-Imperial telephony welcomed as an advance and an improvement on wireless.

"The Agencies and the newspapers use cable and radio impartially in an endeavour to get the best out of both systems. And speaking for Reuters, it is significant that up to the present our very extensive wireless services have not led to any reduction on balance in our cable wordage. We employ wireless chiefly for new types of service dependent upon mechanical facilities which the cables cannot give, and I have no doubt that this is the experience of many others who make use of wireless as well as cables.

To secure to ourselves the special benefits of both systems, we commonly route a single message part of its way by cable and part by radio. For instance, in transmitting certain so-called flash items from America which we require in, let us say Egypt, India, South Africa and China, we receive them at our offices in these countries within 60 seconds of their leaving New York. These messages cross the Atlantic by cable in a few seconds (13¼ seconds to be exact is the average time taken by the short despatches which I have in mind) and they are then put on groups of wireless transmitters here.

Thanks to organization which has been brought to a very high pitch of efficiency, the transfer from the cable to the wireless transmitters, plus coding, checking, and subsequent reception in the most distant quarters of the globe occupies only 30 or 40 seconds more.

"This single example, coupled with what I have previously tried to tell you, should be a fair indication to you of the fantastic way in which news, almost with the instantaneousness of an explosion, is fired over the surface of the earth.

"If I may make a peroration by suggesting a picture, the detailed furnishing of which I leave to you, I suggest, as a warning, that we think for a moment of the two thousand million human creatures in the world, clotted into small and large groups—of family, of relationship, of creed, and of race—and that we reflect upon the possibilities of friction, of drama, of tragedy in even the smallest of these groups; that we think of this friction producer, news, going up like a series of rocket combustions, continuously, everywhere, its particles moving with the incredible velocity which I have described, falling here, landing there, and igniting other explosions until, the world rained upon by these fiery showers, we are faced by something almost alarming, something that must give us pause and that inclines me to finish, with the clergyman, saying, 'Let us pray.'"

THE PRESS AND COURT REPORTING

Could be Relied Upon To Be Temperate at all Times

The privileges of the Press in courts of law were defended when a Standing Committee of the House of Commons considered the first two clauses of the Summary Procedure (Matrimonial and Other Matters) Bill.

The Bill seeks to make provision for the hearing of domestic cases by not more than three justices; for the separation of domestic proceedings from criminal, and for some restriction on public attendance. It also aims at restricting reports of matrimonial or guardianship of infants cases, similar to the way in which the reporting of divorce cases is restricted.

The first clause of the Bill was approved, and when the second clause was considered, Mr. A. M. Lyons, K.C., (C. Leicester, E.), moved an amendment seeking to delete a sub-section prescribing what persons should be allowed to attend the hearing of domestic proceedings. He contended that it should be open to everyone to walk into a British court wherever a British subject was being tried. He thought the Press could be relied upon at all times to give temperate reports.

Mr. M. Petherick (C. Penryn and Falmouth) said that the people they wished to exclude from the courts were the "prurient Peeping Toms"—people who wanted to obtain a cheap snigger.

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